

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the abstract with the following:

Methods and apparatuses for assembling a structure onto a substrate. A method according to one aspect of the invention includes dispensing a slurry onto a substrate wherein the slurry includes a first plurality of elements, each of which is designed to mate with a receptor region on said substrate and each of which comprises a functional element, and wherein the slurry also includes a second plurality of elements which are not designed to mate with receptor regions on the substrate. Typically, these second plurality of elements help movement of the first plurality of elements. A The method further according to another aspect of the invention includes dispensing in a flow having a first direction a slurry onto a substrate, wherein the slurry includes a fluid, and a plurality of elements, each of which is designed to mate with a receptor region on the substrate and each of which includes a functional element, and vibrating substrate in a second direction which is substantially perpendicular to the first direction. A method according to another aspect of the invention includes creating a slurry comprising of fluid and a plurality of elements, each of which is designed to mate with a receptor region on the substrate and each of which comprises a functional element, and projecting the slurry through a nozzle toward the substrate. In one particular implementation of this aspect, additional nozzles may be used to provide suction or additional fluid or additional slurry. A method according to another aspect of the invention includes dissolving a bonding agent into a solvent to create a fluid, dispensing a slurry onto a substrate, wherein the slurry includes the fluid and a plurality of elements each of which is designed to mate with a receptor region on the substrate and each of which comprises a functional element, and evaporating the solvent after each of the plurality of elements has mated with a corresponding receptor, wherein the bonding agent bonds each of the plurality of elements to the corresponding receptor region.

**Please replace the second paragraph on page 4 with the following:**

Thus the process which uses fluidic self assembly typically requires forming openings in a substrate in order to receive the elements or blocks. Methods are known in the prior art for forming such openings and are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,545,291. One issue in forming an opening is to create its sidewalls so that blocks will self-align into the opening and drop into the opening. The substrate having openings in the glass layer 10 may be used as a receiving substrate to receive a plurality of elements by using a fluidic self assembly method.

Figure 4A 1B shows an example where a separately fabricated element 16 has properly assembled into the opening 14. However, it has been discovered that at times, an element 16 will not properly assemble into an opening 14 due to the fact that the element 16 becomes turned upside down and then lodges in the top of the opening 14. An example of this situation is shown in Figure 4B 1A. Often times, the inverted element 16 lodges into the opening 14 so tightly that it remains in the opening and prevents non-inverted elements from falling into the opening 14. Thus, the opening at the end of the assembly process will typically not be filled with an element or perhaps worse, may still contain an inverted element lodged at the top of the opening 14.

**Please amend page 25, line 19 with the following:**

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/433,605, which was filed concurrently herewith

**Please replace on page 29, line 17 with the following:**

[[Teflon]] TEFLON, which can be deposited or formed on the surfaces of the blocks, will also act to create hydrophobic surfaces on the blocks.

**Please replace on page 38, line 24 with the following:**

a [[Teflon]] TEFLON roller, made out of [[Teflon]] TEFLON tubing placed over a steel

**Please replace on page 40, line 1 with the following:**

(shown in this case as a silicon [[Nanoblock]] NANOBLOCK 353, where [[Nanoblock]] NANOBLOCK is a trademark of

**Please replace on page 41, line 11 with the following:**

[[nanoblocks]] NANOBLOCKS. **Figure 13A** shows an assembly 550 having an organic layer 553, which